

CLAIMS

1. A unit for biochemical analysis wherein the unit comprises a substrate formed of a material having properties of attenuating radiation and/or light and formed with a plurality of holes, and adsorptive areas are respectively formed inside the plurality of holes, thereby forming a plurality of adsorptive areas, and wherein covalently binding functional groups are introduced onto the adsorptive areas.
2. A unit for biochemical analysis wherein the unit comprises an adsorptive substrate formed of an adsorptive material having covalently binding functional groups and a perforated plate formed with a plurality of through-holes and formed of a material having properties of attenuating radiation and/or light, said perforated plate being closely contacted with at least one surface of said adsorptive substrate to form a plurality of adsorptive areas of said adsorptive substrate in said plurality of through-holes formed in said perforated plate.
3. A unit for biochemical analysis wherein the unit comprises a substrate formed of a material having properties of attenuating radiation and/or light and formed with a plurality of holes, and adsorptive areas are respectively formed inside the plurality of holes thereby forming a plurality of adsorptive areas, and wherein a specific binding substance whose structure or characteristics is known is covalently bound on the adsorptive areas and a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of labeling substances selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a fluorescent substance and a labeling substance which generates chemiluminescent emission in contact with a chemiluminescent substrate is allowed to be specifically bound with said specific binding substance so that said plurality of adsorptive are selectively labeled.
4. The unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 3 wherein the specific binding substance whose structure or characteristics is known has a functional group.

5. The unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 3 wherein the specific binding substance having a functional group is selected from a group consisting of nucleic acids, proteins and peptides.
6. The unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 3 wherein the nucleic acids having a functional group are selected from a group consisting of nucleotide derivatives, peptide nucleic acids and LNA.
7. The unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 3 wherein the nucleotide derivatives having a functional group are oligonucleotides.
8. The unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 3 wherein the substance derived from a living organism is bound with said specific binding substance by a reaction selected from a group consisting of hybridization, antigen-antibody reaction and receptor-ligand reaction.
9. The unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 1 wherein the adsorptive areas hold the covalently binding functional groups via a spacer.
10. A method for biochemical analysis wherein the unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 1 is used, and wherein a specific binding substance whose structure or characteristics is known is covalently immobilized on the adsorptive areas of the unit for biochemical analysis, and a substance derived from a living organism and labeled with at least one kind of labeling substances selected from a group consisting of a radioactive labeling substance, a fluorescent substance and a labeling substance which generates chemiluminescent emission in contact with a chemiluminescent substrate is allowed to be specifically bound with the specific binding substance thereby detecting said labeled substance derived from a living organism.

11. The biochemical analysis method according to claim 10 wherein said substance derived from a living organism is specifically bound with said specific binding substance by a reaction selected from a group consisting of hybridization, antigen-antibody reaction and receptor-ligand reaction.

12. A method for producing a unit for biochemical analysis wherein the unit comprises a substrate formed of a material having properties of attenuating radiation and/or light and formed with a plurality of holes and adsorptive areas are respectively formed inside the plurality of holes thereby forming a plurality of adsorptive areas, which comprising a step of closely contacting a material having a covalently binding functional group with the substrate.

13. A method for manufacturing a unit for biochemical analysis wherein the unit comprises a substrate formed of a material having properties of attenuating radiation and/or light and formed with a plurality of holes and adsorptive areas are respectively formed inside the plurality of holes thereby forming a plurality of adsorptive areas, which comprises a step of introducing a covalently binding functional group into the adsorptive material closely contacted with the substrate.

14. The method for producing a unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 12 wherein the adsorptive material is a porous material.

15. A method for immobilizing a specific binding substance to the unit for biochemical analysis according to claim 1 which comprises a step of treating the adsorptive area where a functional group is held with an activating agent for improving reactivity.

16. The method for immobilizing specific binding substances according to claim 15 wherein, after a step of treating the adsorptive area where a functional group is held with an activating agent for improving reactivity, a specific binding substance having a functional groups is reacted and immobilized.

17. The method for immobilizing specific binding substances according to claim 15 wherein a spacer is held between the specific binding substances having a functional group and the adsorptive areas.